



U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, MARCH 7—
Last 24 hours' rainfall, trace; Temperature, max.
74; min. 57; Weather, cloudy.

SUGAR—96° Test Centrifugals, 5.15; Per
Ton, \$103. 88 Analysis Beets, 15s 3d; Per
Ton, \$106 20.

Established July 2, 1854.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

STRYCHNINE CAUSED THE DEATH OF MRS. JANE L. STANFORD

The Testimony of the Chemists
and of the Doctors Leaves no
Further Doubt of the Fact.

In the face of the testimony of the physicians and chemists, there can be no longer any doubt that Mrs. Jane L. Stanford came to her death from strychnine poisoning. The chemists have found traces of the poison in the organs of the body and while that fact, taken in connection with all the circumstances of the case, would not of itself establish the fact that she was poisoned, the further fact that there was strychnine in large enough quantity to cause death in the phial of bicarbonate of soda from which she took a dose of half a tablespoonful just before retiring, would seem to be conclusive.

The one fact that would militate against the poisoning theory is that Mrs. Stanford, besides the bicarbonate of soda, also took a cascara capsule, made from a prescription written by Dr. Hillman of San Francisco, which prescription contained brucine and strychnine, both alkaloids derived from nux vomica and similar in their therapeutical effects, brucine being much the milder poison of the two. Of course the presence of these allied poisons in the capsule would in all probability leave a trace of strychnine in the organs of the dead woman, thus tending to confuse the chemists in their analysis. The evidence of the physicians, however, has weight here, making the fact of death by poison conclusive.

The bicarbonate of soda was supposed to be harmless, and there was found in the bottle sufficient poison to have caused death. Clearly it was by means of the bicarbonate of soda that the poisoner's work was done. The officers who have been handling the case last night advanced the theory that the poisoner was the same person who poisoned the bottle of Poland water from which Mrs. Stanford is said to have taken a drink that made her deathly sick at the California-street residence in San Francisco last January, and that because of the failure that time being due to too free use of strychnine, just enough was probably dropped into the bottle of bicarbonate of soda to produce a fatal result.

The weak point of this theory lies in the fact that, in all probability, Mrs. Stanford swallowed very little of the Poland water. Strychnine, as most people know, is intensely bitter, and if Mrs. Stanford was accustomed to taking Poland water—as she is said to have been—the chances are about a hundred to one that her palate would have rejected the stuff and that she would have spat it out before very much had entered the stomach. She was deathly sick, it is said, at that time, but the sickness might as well have come from the emetics that were given her as from the poison. It is not stated that she had any spasms, after drinking the Poland water an unflinching accompaniment of strychnine poisoning.

There were 662 grains of bicarbonate of soda in the bottle found in Mrs. Stanford's room, and 52 of a grain of strychnine. The official theory is that the strychnine in the phial was dropped on the top of the bicarbonate, and that in taking it out Miss Berner rather skimmed off the top than dipped down into the bottle. Miss Berner herself was not very clear upon the point.

The officials, moreover, advance the theory that the poison having been dropped into the bottle by the original poisoner, that person would profit by the failure with the Poland water and put just enough in the soda for a fatal dose. That might, or might not have been true—but perhaps it is worth as much as any other official theory connected with the case. They seem to have been doing more groping in the dark than anything else, so far, all through the investigation—and the methods of darkness do not lead to light.

It is known that there are several persons in Honolulu who have been more or less questionably considered in connection with the case, and the poison registers of the local drug houses have been closely scrutinized, but there is no breath against anybody here now.

The poison suspect, in fact, is in San Francisco, and is probably one of the seven servants who were employed in the California street house and who, according to the testimony of the maid, May Hunt, had access more or less freely to the room in which the bottle of bicarbonate of soda sat on a dressing table.

It is probably for the purpose of consultation with the San Francisco authorities in reference to this matter that Deputy Sheriff Rawlins intends to sail for San Francisco, either on the China on the 10th or on the Alameda which leaves on the 15th, and upon which the body of Mrs. Stanford will be taken to San Francisco.

It was not very clear, last night, which of these steamers Mr. Rawlins would take. High Sheriff Henry did not want to talk about his trip at all. But if Rawlins goes on the China, he will miss his chance for consultation with Detective Cullendan of San Francisco, an expert sleuth who is coming to Honolulu with David Starr Jordan on the Alameda. Cullendan is an old hand at the unravelling of mysteries, and has picked up the threads of many a one when men less expert have dropped it as hopeless—and has arrived at a solution. He learned his trade under that past master, Isaiah Lees.

When Rawlins goes to San Francisco, if there should be an arrest there, it will be interesting to find out whether the person accused will be tried in San Francisco or in Honolulu. According

KUROPATKIN'S FORCES ARE RETREATING TO THE NORTH

WRIGHT IS LIVING IN MEXICO UNDER ASSUMED NAME

A private letter received from a Honolulu man at present domiciled in Arizona but who has lately made a trip through Mexico contains this:

"The other day I was pleased to meet J. R. Lewis, formerly with the Oahu Railway and Land Company, whom I knew very well in Honolulu. He has a fine place, is superintendent and traveling engineer of the Randolph system of five railroads in Mexico. One of these roads runs to El Coranea, the big copper mine, and Lewis tells me that HE HAS SEEN W. H. WRIGHT, FORMER TREASURER OF HAWAII. Wright has a good position with the copper company, and has his wife with him. HE IS KNOWN THERE AS 'J. K. BRUCE'."

"Lewis says that Dr. Galbraith is surgeon of the Copper Company, and is doing very well.

"Lewis agrees with me that everything here is higher than in Honolulu, and I have about made up my mind that tales of the excessive prices of living in Honolulu are a slander."

A. M. PALMER, THEATRICAL MANAGER, IS DEAD

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Mar. 8.—A. M. Palmer died here yesterday of apoplexy.

Albert Marshman Palmer was born in North Stonington, Connecticut, July 27, 1838, being the son of Rev. A. G. P. Palmer, D. D. He was educated in private schools and Suffield Institute and graduated at the law school of the University of New York in 1860 though he never practiced. He was librarian of the Mercantile Library, New York, 1869-72; manager Union Square Theatre, 1872-82 and afterwards of the Madison Square Theatre and Palmer's Theatre. He always maintained a company of selected players to present the best modern plays at the home theatre and in the principal American cities. Mr. Palmer was the founder and for fourteen years the president of the Actors' Fund of America and one of the founders and at his death vice-president of the Players' Club of New York. At the time of his death Mr. Palmer was manager for Richard Mansfield. He leaves a widow.

to the authorities, a man who stands in Nevada and shoots a man across the line in California is guilty of murder in California, not in Nevada. The point was decided in the United States Supreme Court in the case of a man who stood in Tennessee and killed a man standing in North Carolina with a rifle bullet.

On the other hand, Mrs. Botkin sent a box of poisoned candy to the wife of her lover, John Dunning, in Delaware, and was tried for the murder of Mrs. Dunning in California although the woman died in Delaware. She was granted a new trial upon a technical point, and convicted a second time, her case now being on appeal for the second time. The trial of the Stanford suspect is one that Hawaii may well avoid if possible, as it will certainly be expensive.

It was not stated yesterday what were the plans with reference to the departure of Miss Berner and the maid, May Hunt. It had been said heretofore that they would leave on the China, but the fact that Mrs. Stanford's body will not be sent home until the

(Continued on page 3.)

LABELS ON THE BOTTLES.

The following were the labels on the bottles, as shown at the inquest yesterday:

(Bicarbonate of Soda)
Chas. Wells & Co., Chemists, Etc.
(Next Southern Cross Hotel.)
60 King William Street; Adelaide.

(Capsule Bottle.)
Wakelee & Co., Chemists.
828141-x2. Dr. Hillman.
One or two Capsules at bed time
Oct. 25, '01.
Cor. Montgomery & Bush Sts.
San Francisco.

Dispensed by T
Checked by S.
Wakelee & Co.
Chemists.

St. Petersburg Says That the Disaster May End the War--Great Losses.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

TOKIO, Mar. 8.—It is reported that the Russians are retreating and destroying the railroad north of Mukden.

RUSSIAN DISASTER CONFIRMED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 8.—It is stated that Gen. Kuropatkin has telegraphed the Czar that it is impossible to hold Mukden and that the army is withdrawing to Tieling. Criticism of Kuropatkin is increasing. The losses on both sides are greater than those at the battle of Liaoyang. The disaster will probably end the war.

Washington, February 7th, 1905.

To the JAPANESE CONSUL-GENERAL, Honolulu.
Our Manchurian Army reports as follows: In the direction of Kingkong the enemy near Tita, fifteen miles southeast of Fushun delivered on the 6th inst. repeated counter attacks, but was repulsed each time, while our attack on the enemy near Manchuntan fifteen miles south of Fushun was progressing favorably, despite the enemy's stubborn resistance. At 8 o'clock in the evening we occupied the height two miles south of Manchuntan.

In the direction of Panshiho our detachment by the afternoon of the 6th inst. occupied the heights ranging in the south of Pait-sukou which are six miles south of Manchuntan, driving the enemy towards Sachiatzu, two miles southwest of Manshuntan.

On the night of the 5th instant the enemy's counter attack in front of Kaotailing was repulsed towards the direction of Shapoin. In the district lying to the east of the railway the enemy's counter attack on the night of 5th inst. at Tungchiaofeng was repulsed. Otherwise there is no change in the situation.

In the district west of the railway an engagement is now proceeding with the enemy posted on the line extending from the east of Hanchengpao to Erhtaitzu. He is offering stout resistance. On the right bank of the Hunho the enemy about one division strong with 70 guns, appeared in the vicinity of Tashichiao, but was repulsed.

TAKAHIRA.

SAN FRANCISCO PART IN STANFORD INVESTIGATION

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 8.—The police have sweated Beverly, Miss Richmond and McWhinney the butler, of the Stanford household, but have learned nothing new.

A CEREAL PLANT BURNED.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Mar. 8.—The plant of the American Cereal company, the largest in the world, has been destroyed by fire. Two lives were lost and \$1,500,000 damage done.

STRIKE AND COLLISION ON NEW YORK RAPID TRANSIT

NEW YORK, Mar. 8.—Five thousand strikers on the Subway and Elevated lines have badly crippled the service. There was a rear-end collision in the subway last night due to inexperienced trainmen. Twenty-nine people were injured.

MARTIN KELLY ARRESTED.

SACRAMENTO Mar. 8.—Martin Kelly, formerly the Republican boss of San Francisco, has been arrested on a charge of perjury.

DE WITTE RESIGNS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 8.—It is reported that Minister De Witte has resigned.